

## GLOSSARY

**ACTIVITY PLANNING.** Site-specific planning that precedes development. This is the most detailed level of BLM planning. An activity plan details management of one or more resources on a specific site. Examples are allotment management plans and recreation area management plans. Activity plans implement decisions made in the RMP.

**ACTUAL USE.** The number of livestock actually grazing on a given allotment. The use made of forage by livestock or wildlife without reference to permitted or recommended use.

**ALLOTMENT.** An area allocated for the use of the livestock of one or more qualified grazing lessees. It generally consists of BLM-managed lands but may include parcels of private- or State-owned lands. The number and kind of livestock and period of use are stipulated for each allotment. An allotment may consist of several pastures or may be only one pasture.

**ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN.** A concisely written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures, if required, designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment. An AMP is prepared in consultation with the permittee(s), lessee(s), and other affected interests. Livestock grazing is considered in relation to other uses of the range and in relation to renewable resources, such as watershed, vegetation, and wildlife. An AMP establishes seasons of use, the number of livestock to be permitted, the range improvements needed, and the grazing system.

**ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL.** The control of animals that are causing economic losses to agriculture, damage to property, or hazards to human health. Such control usually results in the killing of the offending animal(s).

**ANIMAL UNIT.** A standardized unit of measurement for range livestock or wildlife. Generally, one mature (1,000-pound) cow or its equivalent, based on an average daily forage consumption of 26 pounds of dry matter per day.

**ANIMAL UNIT MONTH.** A standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one animal unit for 1 month; also, a unit of measurement that represents the privilege of grazing one animal unit for 1 month.

**APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE.** Specific actions taken in response to a wildland fire to implement protection and fire use objectives.

**AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN.** An area within the public lands designated for special management attention to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values; fish and wildlife resources; or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

**BOARD FOOT.** A unit of solid wood 1 foot square and 1 inch thick.

**CASUAL USE.** Activities ordinarily resulting in no appreciable disturbance of public lands, resources, or improvements; for example, activities that do not involve the use of mechanized earth moving equipment or explosives or, in areas designated as closed to OHVs, do not involve the use of motorized vehicles.

**CATEGORY 1, 2, or 3 CANDIDATE SPECIES.** Classification by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, of taxonomic groups or species of plants or animals that are being considered for listing as either threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

**Category 1** refers to species or taxonomic groups for which the USFWS has on file substantial information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support the appropriateness of proposing to list them as endangered or threatened. Data are being gathered on Category 1 species concerning precise habitat needs and, for some, the precise boundaries for critical habitat designations.

**Category 2** refers to species or taxonomic groups for which the USFWS has information indicating the appropriateness of listing them as endangered or threatened species, but for which substantial data on biological vulnerability and threat(s) are not known or on file. Further research and field study usually will be necessary to ascertain the status of Category 2 species; some will not warrant listing while others will be found to be in greater danger of extinction than some listed in Category 1.

**Category 3** refers to species or taxonomic groups that are no longer being considered for listing as threatened or endangered, some because there is persuasive evidence of extinction, some because they do not meet the act's definition of "species," and some because they have proved to be more abundant or widespread than was previously believed.

**CLASSIFICATION AND MULTIPLE USE.** Refers to both the Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964 and the classifications that were placed on the lands pursuant to that act. The objective of the C&MU Act was to provide an opportunity for BLM to categorize lands for multiple use management and for disposal. The act provided 4 years for BLM to classify lands for multiple use management by prohibiting disposal or entry under various public land laws to be specified in the particular classification document.

The C&MU classifications referred to in this document prohibited disposal under the Isolated Tracts Act (Revised Statutes 2455) and entry under the agricultural entry laws (Homestead Act, Desert Land Act, and others). Portions of the C&MUs also prohibited entry under the General Mining Law of 1872. Today, the multiple use provisions of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 fulfill the purpose and objectives of the C&MU classifications.

**"CLOSED" DESIGNATION (OHV).** Under this designation, vehicle travel is prohibited yearlong with no exceptions other than for emergency vehicles in emergency situations. Access by means other than motorized vehicles is permitted.

**COMMERCIAL FORESTLAND.** Forestland that is now producing or is capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet of wood fiber per acre per year from commercial coniferous tree species and that has met certain economic, environmental, or multiple use criteria for inclusion in the commercial forestland base.

**CRUCIAL HABITAT.** Habitat on which a species depends for survival because there are no alternative ranges or habitats available.

**CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE.** The portion of the winter range to which a wildlife species is confined during periods of heaviest snow cover.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE.** A fragile and nonrenewable remnant of human activity, occupation, or endeavor reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, or natural features.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY.** A descriptive listing and documentation, including photographs and maps, of cultural resources. Processes involved are locating, identifying, and recording of sites, structures, buildings, objects, and districts through library and archival research; collecting information from persons knowledgeable about cultural resources; and conducting on-the-ground field surveys of varying levels of intensity. See also Cultural Resource Inventory Classes.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY CLASSES.** A Class I inventory of a defined area provides a narrative overview of existing information and a compilation of existing data on which to base the development of BLMs' site record system. A Class II inventory is a sample-oriented field inventory designed to locate and record, on the basis of surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites within a portion of a defined area to make possible an objective estimate of the nature and distribution of cultural resources in the entire defined area. A Class III inventory is an intensive field inventory designed to locate and record all cultural resource sites within a specified area. Upon completion of such an inventory, no further cultural resource inventory work is normally needed in that area.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN.** A plan designed to inventory, evaluate, protect, preserve, or make beneficial use of cultural resources and the natural resources that figured significantly in cultural systems. The objectives of such plans are the conservation, preservation, and protection of cultural values and the scientific study of those values.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SITE (cultural property).** A physical location of past human activities or events. Cultural properties are extremely variable in size, ranging from the location of a single cultural resource feature to a cluster of cultural resource structures with associated objects.

**DISPOSAL.** Transfer of ownership of a tract of public land from the United States to another party through sale, exchange, or transfer under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

**ENDANGERED SPECIES.** Any plant or animal species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, as defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT.** A record of the environmental factors involved in a land management action.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.** A written analysis of the impacts of a proposed project and alternatives.

**FEDERAL LANDS.** As used in this document, lands owned by the United States, without reference to how the lands were acquired or what Federal agency administers the lands. The term includes mineral estates or coal estates underlying private surface but excludes lands held by the United States in trust for Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos. See also Public Land.

**FIRE MANAGEMENT.** The integration of knowledge of fire protection, prescribed fire, and fire ecology into multiple use planning, decisionmaking, and land management activities. Fire management places fire in perspective with the context of overall land management objectives.

**FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN.** A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires and documents the fire management program in the approved land use plan. The plan is supplemented by operational procedures such as preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, prescribed fire plans and prevention plans.

**FIRE SUPPRESSION.** All work activities connected with fire extinguishing operations, beginning with discovery of a fire and continuing until the fire is completely out.

**FORESTLAND.** Land that is now, or is capable of becoming, at least 10 percent stocked with forest trees, and that has been developed for nontimber use.

**FULL SUPPRESSION.** A fire suppression strategy requiring immediate and continuous aggressive attack to attain the suppression objectives with the least damage to property or loss of resources in the most cost-effective manner possible. Such actions may include control, containment, or confinement of wildfire to attain land management objectives.

**GRAZING PREFERENCE.** The total number of AUMs on public land apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a lessee.

**GRAZING SYSTEM.** A systematic sequence of grazing use and nonuse of an allotment to reach identified multiple-use goals or objectives.

**HERD AREA.** An area where wild horses existed in 1971.

**HERD MANAGEMENT AREA.** An area that has been designated for continuing management of wild horses.

**HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN.** An officially approved activity plan for a specific geographic area of public land. An HMP identifies wildlife habitat and related objectives, defines the sequence of actions to be implemented to achieve the objectives, and outlines procedures for evaluating accomplishments.

**INITIAL ATTACK.** An aggressive suppression action consistent with firefighter and public safety and values to be protected.

**LEASABLE MINERALS.** Minerals subject to lease by the Federal Government, such as coal, oil and gas, oil shale, potash, sodium, phosphate, and other minerals that may be acquired under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended. The major leasable minerals in the planning area are oil and gas and coal.

**LEK.** A site used by grouse for courtship display. Also called “strutting ground” or “dancing ground.” The lek is the center point of the annual reproduction cycle. Most nesting occurs within 2 miles of the lek.

**“LIMITED” DESIGNATION (OHV).** Vehicle travel is restricted in some manner in the area. Restrictions could take many forms, but the most common are “limited to existing roads and trails,” which allows vehicle travel only on roads that were in existence at the time of designation or have been authorized for future uses; “limited to designated roads and trails,” which allows vehicle travel only on roads that BLM designates by signs; and “seasonal restrictions,” which restricts vehicle travel in an area or on certain roads during some portion of the year (such as wintertime vehicle restrictions to protect big game on crucial winter range).

Under limitations to existing or designated roads and trails, vehicle travel off roads is permitted only to accomplish necessary tasks and only if such travel would not result in resource damage. Necessary tasks are defined as work requiring the use of a motor vehicle. Examples include picking up big game kills, repairing range improvements, managing livestock, and mineral activities where surface disturbance does not total more than 5 acres, as described in the provisions of 43 CFR 3809.1-3.

**LIMITED SUPPRESSION.** A deviation from normal fire suppression procedures based on a land use decision or practiced where controlling fires is extremely difficult or dangerous, or where the values at risk do not warrant the expense associated with full suppression. Such fires will receive an appropriate suppression response.

**LIMITED SUPPRESSION PLAN.** A written fire management plan that is approved by the appropriate line authority and designates limited fire suppression areas. Such plans must include plan objectives, area description, fire history and effects, action planned, and evaluation procedures required.

**LIVESTOCK CONVERSION.** A discretionary action changing permitted use from one class of animal to another.

**LOCATABLE MINERALS.** Generally, the metallic minerals subject to development specified in the Federal Mining Law of 1872. Examples are gold, silver, and copper.

**MITIGATION.** A method or process by which impacts from actions may be made less injurious to the environment through appropriate protective measures. Also called mitigative measure.

**MONITORING.** Specific studies that evaluate the effectiveness of actions taken to promote achievement management objectives.

**MULTIPLE USE.** Coordinated management of various surface and subsurface resources so that they are used in the combination that will best meet present and future needs.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.** The official list, established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, of national cultural resources that are worthy of preservation.

**NONCOMMERCIAL FORESTLAND.** Land that is not capable of yielding at least 20 cubic feet of wood per acre per year of commercial species; also, land that is capable of producing only noncommercial tree species.

**OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE (OHV).** Any motorized tracked or wheeled vehicle designed for cross-country travel over any type of natural terrain. Exclusions (from Executive Order 11644, as amended by Executive Order 11989) are nonamphibious registered motorboats; any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for emergency purposes; any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorizing officer or otherwise officially approved; vehicles in official use; and any combat support vehicle in times of national defense emergencies.

**“OPEN” DESIGNATION (OHV).** Under this designation, vehicular travel is permitted in the area (both on and off roads) if the vehicle is operated responsibly in a manner that will not cause significant undue damage to the soil, wildlife, vegetation, cultural resources, or other important resources on the public lands.

**PERENNIAL STREAM.** A stream that flows throughout the year.

**PREFERENCE.** Grazing privileges established following the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act, based on the use of the Federal range during the priority period. Preference is the authorized or permitted level of use of public lands. The active preference and suspended preference together make up the total grazing preference.

**PREPAREDNESS.** Activities that lead to a safe, efficient, and cost-effective fire management program in support of land and resource management objectives through appropriate planning and coordination.

**PRESCRIBED FIRE.** Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and NEPA requirements must be met, prior to ignition.

**PRESCRIPTION.** Measurable criteria that guide selection of appropriate management response and actions. Prescription criteria may include safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social, or legal considerations.

**PROPOSED SPECIES.** Species that have been officially proposed for listing as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior. A proposed rule has been published in the Federal Register.

**PUBLIC LAND.** As used in this document, federally owned surface or mineral estate specifically administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). See also Federal Lands.

**RANGE IMPROVEMENT.** Any activity or program on or relating to rangelands that is designed to improve production of forage, change vegetation composition, control patterns of use, provide water, stabilize soil and water conditions, or provide habitat for livestock, wild and free-roaming horses and burros, or wildlife. Range improvement projects may be fences, reservoirs, brush control, or spring and well developments.

**RANGELAND MONITORING PROGRAM.** A program designed to measure changes in plant composition, ground cover, animal populations, and climatic conditions on the public rangeland. Studies monitor changes in range condition and determine the reason for any changes. Studies also monitor actual use, forage utilization, trend, and climatic conditions.

**RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES.** R&PP refers to both the Recreation and Public Purposes Act [(43 U.S.C 869(a))] and the uses to be made of public land transferred under the act. The objective of the R&PP Act is to meet the needs of State and local government agencies and nonprofit organizations by leasing or conveying public land required for recreation and public purpose uses. Examples of uses made of R&PP lands are parks and greenbelts, sanitary landfills, schools, religious facilities, and camps for youth groups. The act provides substantial cost-benefits for land acquisition and provides for recreation facilities or historical monuments at no cost.

**RIGHT-OF-WAY.** The legal right of use, occupancy, or access across land or water areas for a specified purpose or purposes. Also, the lands covered by such legal rights.

**RIPARIAN.** Situated on or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream, or other body of water. Normally used to refer to plants of all types that grow rooted in the water table of streams, ponds, and springs.

**RIPARIAN COMMUNITIES.** Communities of vegetation associated with either open water or water close to the surface. Examples are meadows, aspen, and other trees and shrubs associated with water.

**SALABLE MINERALS.** Minerals that may be sold under the Material Sale Act of 1947, as amended. Included are sand, gravel, flagstone, scoria, and crushed rock such as limestone.

**SAWTIMBER.** Trees that have reached sufficient size and maturity to be used for “dimension lumber” such as 2 x 4s.

**SEASON OF USE.** The time during which livestock grazing is permitted on a given range area, as specified in the grazing lease.

**SENSITIVE SPECIES.** Those species designated by a State Director, usually in cooperation with the State agency responsible for managing the species and State Natural heritage programs. They are those species that: (1) could easily become endangered or extinct in a State; (2) are under status review by the FWS and/or NMFS; (3) are undergoing significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species’ existing distribution; (4) are undergoing significant current or predicted downward trends in population or density such that Federal listing, proposal, or candidate status may become necessary; (5) typically have small and widely dispersed populations, or (6) inhabit ecological refugia or other specialized or unique habitats.

**SPATIAL MANAGEMENT.** As used in this document, intensive control of the location and level of surface disturbance that is allowed in a particular area.

**SPLIT ESTATE.** Surface and minerals of a given area in different ownerships. Frequently, the surface will be privately owned and the minerals federally owned.

**STATE LISTED SPECIES.** Species proposed for listing or listed by a State in a category implying but not limited to potential endangerment or extinction. Listing is either by legislation or regulation.

**STIPULATION.** A condition or requirement attached to a lease or contract, usually dealing with protection of the environment or recovery of a mineral.

**STRUTTING GROUND.** An area used by sage grouse in early spring for elaborate, ritualized courtship displays. See also Lek.

**SURFACE DISTURBANCE.** Disturbance of the vegetative or soil surface by any action. “No surface disturbance” restrictions apply to all activities but casual use and emergency situations such as fire suppression.

**SURFACE OCCUPANCY.** Placement or construction on the land surface of semipermanent or permanent facilities requiring continual service or maintenance. Casual use is not included.

**TEMPORAL MANAGEMENT.** As used in this document, intensive control of the period during which BLM will allow activities that are physiologically disturbing or disruptive to normal wildlife activities such as elk migration.

**THREATENED SPECIES.** Any plant or animal species that is likely to become an endangered species throughout all or a significant portion of its range, as defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.



**UNSUITABILITY CRITERIA.** Criteria of the Federal coal management program by which lands may be assessed as unsuitable for all or certain stipulated methods of coal mining. See Appendix II.

**VISUAL RESOURCE.** Visible feature of the landscape, such as land, water, vegetation, animals, and other features that make up the scenery of an area.

**VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.** The system by which BLM classifies and manages scenic values and visual quality of public lands. The system is based on research that has produced ways of assessing aesthetic qualities of the landscape in objective terms. After inventory and evaluation, lands are given relative visual ratings (management classes), which determine the amount of modification allowed for the basic elements of the landscape.

**VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLASSES.** Visual resource management classes define the degree of acceptable visual change within a characteristic landscape. A class is based on the physical and sociological characteristics of any given homogeneous area and serves as a management objective. The four classes are described below:

**Class I** provides for natural ecological changes only. This class includes primitive areas, some natural areas, some wild and scenic rivers, and other similar areas where landscape modification activities should be restricted.

**Class II** areas are those areas where changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color, or texture) caused by management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape.

**Class III** includes areas where changes in the basic elements (form, line, color, or texture) caused by a management activity may be evident in the characteristic landscape. However, the changes should remain subordinate to the visual strength of the existing character.

**Class IV** applies to areas where changes may subordinate the original composition and character; however, they should reflect what could be a natural occurrence within the characteristic landscape.

**WATERSHED.** A total area of land above a given point on a waterway that contributes runoff water to the flow at that point. Sensitive watershed is an area with fragile geologic, soil, or vegetative conditions, where small changes in the intensity of land use can cause large changes in erosion rates.

**WETLANDS.** Permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline, or brackish) is at, near, or above the soil surface for extended intervals; where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited; and where water depths generally do not exceed 2 meters.

**WILD HORSE MANAGEMENT AREA.** An area that has been designated for continuing management of wild horses.

**WILD HORSE HERD MANAGEMENT AREA.** An area that has been designated for continuing management of wild horses.

**WILDFIRE.** Any unwanted wildland fire.

**WILDLAND FIRE.** Any nonstructure fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland.

**WILDLAND FIRE SITUATION ANALYSIS (WFSA).** A decisionmaking process that evaluates alternative management strategies against selected safety, environmental, social, economic, political, and resource management objectives as selection criteria.

**WITHDRAWAL.** An action that restricts the use of described public lands from operation of certain laws, which are also described in the withdrawal order. Withdrawal also may be used to transfer jurisdiction or management to other federal agencies.